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A Speech without dooles:

O R,

A N I M A D V E R S I O N S

Upon an unfaile and dangerous

Answer to the Scotch Papers, Printed

under the name of Mr. Chalmers,

which while it offends to reach the

Scotch Papers, doth indeed strike at the

Parliament, and intend

the subversion of the Kingdom of England

PROV. 28. 2.

For the transgression of a Land, many are the Princes thereof.

I shall not make my Answer so wide as Disputes, I am

not only a Lawyer, but a King. Yes, I will yet take me

to a narrower compass. I am one, who have adhered to

the Parliament all along from the very beginning of the war,

and I have served them faithfully in their most dangerous re-

solving still to be for them, in that which is just and right, a-

gainst any Person or Nation in the world: And also my mean-

ing in this paticular, tis not to write in defence of the

Scotch

Scotch Papers (let their Papers speak for themselves) if they
can; and if they cannot, I have nothing to say for them, and
howe'er I write the *Journal of the House of Commons*, but I write in de-
fence of the Honour of the Parliament, and of the interest of
England, which have received a dangerous wound by this
printed Paper, which comes abroad as a Speech spoken by
M^r G. in the House of Commons. I doe not presume to
examine or to meddle in any thing spoken within
those walls, I speak to the printed Paper, which for any thing I
know may be supposititious, or at least different from the Ori-
ginall. Sure (if I mis-heard not) tis not printed as it was
spoken in the House? (Which yet is pretended in the Title
Page) and what is become of the Dog that is not worth the
writing? and what is become of that other passage con-
cerning the debate of a Comedy in *Oxford*, concerning the fir-
est blood touching the Kings Throne? the determination
whereof was so difficult, that some thought it best, not to erect
it at all. What ever was spoken in the House, I suppose tis no
Priviledge of a Member of Parliament to print what he said a-
gainst the Honour of the Parliament and interest of the King-
dome: neither can it be a breach of the priviledge of a Mem-
ber, and much less the breach of a priviledge of Parliament,
to vindicate the Honour and Interest of Parliament, which is
my present worke, and so I come to it, without further pre-
facing.

[illegible]

with Mr. [unclear] [unclear]
the Scotch Paper [unclear]
in their Paper, [unclear]
that either the King [unclear]
King, [unclear] [unclear]
him. And if there [unclear]
answering, their Arguments [unclear]

Whatsoever is by Covenant, Treaty, and the very
tions of Joint interest, & common concernment
domes, ought not to be [unclear]
and consent of both Kingdome for the [unclear]
But the person of the King, whether in England or Scotland
by Covenant, Treaty, and the very [unclear]
interest, and common concernment, [unclear]
Therefore the person of the King, [unclear]
land, [unclear] [unclear]
and consent of both Kingdome, for the [unclear]

This is the summe of what the Scotch Paper [unclear]
point, which is here professed [unclear]
ved by parts: but whether it was for the honour of the Parli-
ment, that one of their Members should Answer [unclear]
Scotch say not, and not Answer what they say, yet [unclear]
man judge.

To no better purpose is that distinction [unclear]
King in [unclear] and the King [unclear]
it maketh Persona to be [unclear]
of Logick) doth plainly [unclear]
tion. For the Scotch Paper [unclear]
Year of the honorable House, [unclear]
fore them) not [unclear]
King, but upon the Person of the King, and to [unclear]
pose all their Arguments brought, [unclear]
equal interest of both Kingdome [unclear]
which by Covenant [unclear]
preserve, as well as his Authority and [unclear]
pretended Answer, in stead of answering or [unclear]

[illegible]

proceedence, and the other
totally obstruct the operation
King can command any
law, but such as shall be
which rule (being at least equally
subject to the Parliament) when both
oners into Scotland, these Commissioners must be
to the Orders and Commands of the
must be disposed of by the sole Authority of the
in that Kingdom. And is not this a blow to the
Parliament? He that will make it stand with their
Magnus mihi erit Apollo.

But come on *Pag. 7.* I do affirm, that if a King of Scotland
should have come into England, before the said
Kingdoms, he had been entirely a subject of England,
person to be disposed of by the sole Authority of the Lawes of
England. By which Principle, the Prince of Wales now in
France, is become a Subject of France, and his Person to be
disposed of by the sole Authority of the Lawes of France. And
the King and Parliament have not Authority to recall him.
And is not this a good salve for the Honour of the Parliament?
O brave!

Pag. 8. We cannot admit of any regality in the Person of a
King of Scotland coming into England. Nor can we
so be Rex in Regno. And by just Analogy the Parliament
of England, cannot be acknowledged a Parliament for
land only; neither can their Commissioners in any other
dom or State, be admitted to propound, declare, enact, or con-
clude in name of both Houses. And is not this well lookt
to for the Honour of the Parliament?

Pag. 9. If they (the Scotch) be our fellowes, why will they
not to our Parliament? Therefore if it can be made to appeare
that they are our fellowes, equals, and brethren, they may
come to our Parliaments. Look here, how well the Honour
of Parliament is preserved.

Here follows also a Story of John King of England, who

Duke of Normandy to appeare at Paris: Whereunto the English say, that if the Duke of Normandy did go, the King of England must go, and if the Duke of Normandy were beheaded, they know not enough what would become of the King of England. It was replied by the Lawyers, that if John had been in Normandy at the time of his summonds, he ought to have appeared, but not so, being in England. Where beside the vast disproportion of comparing the case of one who was King of one Kingdom and Subject of another, with his case who is a free Member of two free Kingdoms: the Narration doth also extremely strengthen the Scotch Paper, which it pretendeth to oppose; for they answer the English now, just as the English did then answer the French; that is, If this present King of England must be disposed of by the sole Authoritie of both Houses of Parliament, what shall then become of the Person of the King of Scotland where is then the Scotch King in Concreto? If the notion of a King in Abstracto be sufficient against the Scotch in this debate; sure it was as strong against the English then. Behold, what a rationall account is here given for the single and sole Authoritie of the Parliament of England, to dispose of the King of both Kingdoms! If this be well pleaded, I confesse I have lost my judgement.

Page 12. tells us the Kingdoms are now contending about the Kings Person, not who should have it, but who should not have it. Which reflecteth strongly upon the Parliament, and will move that forasmuch as they decline or shunne to have the Kings Person, either they did not wisely, or not uprightly, when they Voted that his Person is to be disposed of as both Houses shall think fit. And is not this much for the Honour of Parliament? Is it not?

Page 14. It is desired to be considered, whether (as the case now stands) *The Kings safety be not incompatible with the safety of the Common-Wealth*? I will not here relate what is vox populi concerning that. Gentlemans old discontents at the King, but I blesse my selfe to thinke where we now are, when we have many Oaths, Protestations, Declarations, and Covenants, as for other ends, so for the safety of the Kings Person,

tis.

(7)

'tis notwithstanding endeavoured under the shadow of
that there is a great doubt made in Parliament, whether
Kings safety is not incompatible with the Liberty of the
Common-wealth. And is this now compatible with the Liberty
of Parliament?

In fine, I do not know whether the Scotch may like the
Speech of Mr. Chalmers, for the manner of it, as being a reason-
able Answer; yet, such as is the opinion of some of our
doctors, furnisheth their Papers not a little. But I must leave
it have a favourable aspect from the Parliament; and not
matter, or for divers acrimonious expressions in it, which we
cannot easily believe to have been spoken in that august
Senate: so none (I think) will like, well pronounced lan-
guage, but those who desire to put the King under the
from which misery, and from all the Plots both of Catholics
and Malignants, Good Lord deliver us, &c.

FINIS.

It is not known whether the
author of the "Mystic"
is the same as the author of
the "Mystic" or not.
The "Mystic" is a very
interesting work.

[illegible]

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